

REPUBLICANS TO FIX COMMITTEES

Majority Party Arranges Plans for Control of the Legislation of the Senate and Will Force the Action of the House.

Republicans as responsible for the legislation of the session, will control the Legislature. This was decided upon at the meeting of the majority members last evening with the leaders of the party, and before the adjournment of the caucus plans were made which will lead to the carrying out of these ends. Speaker Beckley, according to the present outlook, will remain undisturbed in his position, but he will be asked this morning to name the committee of the House along the lines fixed at the conference of last evening. The members then decided what places on committees are desired by them, and this list will be submitted to the Speaker this morning.

In the event that he refuses to appoint the committee as submitted, then a resolution embodying the names as arranged, and setting forth that the committee shall be so constituted, will be introduced and passed by the majority. This is entirely within the right of the House, for the provision that the speaker shall name the committee is only that such shall be the order unless otherwise arranged. The passage of a resolution will change the rules and there will be no delay on the part of the majority in showing their strength.

The outlook seems to be that there will be no change in the office of Speaker so long as the fact that the majority is in the saddle as to action is recognized. The strength of the party will be behind any action taken and harmony of action is promised as the result of the many conferences which have been held.

BECKLEY RULES IN THE HOUSE

Speaker Beckley gave the House a taste of his quality in the afternoon session and following as it did his declaration that he could not be removed from office in spite of the rules of the House, the exhibition gave promise that there will be some interesting lines in the lower branch of the Legislature. Mr. Beckley will not resign, and acting it is alleged on the advice of his attorney, a former Republican leader, he will make such a fight as will give zest to the proceedings.

It is question which session furnished the greatest sensation, for with the speech of the chairman in the morning and his action in refusing to entertain motion to adjourn in the afternoon, taking his choice between two motions offered and seconded, one by Harris and the other by Kupheia, there was an element of excitement during the entire day. The organization of the House was completed by the selection of the members on the list, the voting demonstrating that the Republican members do not seem to comprehend the meaning of a caucus, for there was in only one instance the full strength polled for candidate, in another a man who was turned down in a caucus was elected on the floor, and in a third a Republican nominated an outsider.

The first sensation was sprung when the House was called to order and the minutes were read and translated. Immediately this was concluded, Speaker Beckley began to speak, and slowly and distinctly, acting as his own translator, he said:

"Yesterday when we convened I had the honor of your confidence in being elected Speaker of this House. Within the last twenty-four hours matters have changed somewhat. A few minutes previous to our coming together this morning I was approached by a committee from the Central Committee of the opposition party, who asked me to resign the speakership in the interest of party harmony so far as the Republican party is concerned."

"In the interest of the people I was made Speaker of this House, I have consulted with my colleagues, and, in the words of the National Committee, I will stand pat by the people and the laws of the country. I advise you to let well enough alone."

"According to the law there can be no legal action by this body in any matter without my signature as Speaker. There is no parliamentary rule under which Speaker can be removed after having been legally elected and no motion pointing to that end will be entertained by this chair. Gentlemen, we will proceed with the election of vice-chairman."

As soon as he had finished his words Chillingworth moved that the House take a recess until two o'clock in the afternoon, and this was done another caucus was held by the Republicans, though it was without effect. When the afternoon session began Speaker Beckley announced that the order of business was the completion of the organization of the House, and that it would at once proceed to the choosing of a vice-speaker. The Home Rule leaders showed a vigor which was surprising, and Kanaho got the floor that Brown be made its chairman.

COST OF ISSUING FIRE CLAIMS BONDS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19,
To Governor Dole, Honolulu—Have speedy legislation appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars subject to Governor's draft to defray expenses of the payment of fire claims, then ask Secretary Shaw how much to remit to him.

The bonds have been made payable at the Wells, Fargo Bank, New York. Arrangements are satisfactory.

W. O. SMITH.

All arrangements for the Fire Claims bond issue have been made at Washington, according to the cablegram received yesterday morning by Governor Dole from W. O. Smith. A speedy appropriation by the legislature of the sum of \$25,000 for the payment of the expenses of bond issue and payment of the million dollars appropriated by Congress is also urged in the cablegram sent by Mr. Smith, and Governor Dole will probably follow the suggestion in an early recommendation to the legislature.

W. O. Smith has probably interviewed the Secretary of the Treasury and the Interior, and the estimate is based on their views. The money will be required for the printing and floating of the bonds and for the payment of the expenses of sending a Treasury Agent from Washington to Honolulu with the million dollars voted by Congress.

HONDURAS CONGRESS SENDS SIERRA AGAINST BONILLA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The Congress of Honduras has appointed Sierra, the hold-over President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Government forces in a campaign against President-elect Bonilla, who has centered his forces at Amapala.



Bonilla, a comparatively young man, is described as one of the most daring and active of Central American revolutionists. After being defeated in an election for the presidency in 1891 he was driven from the country as a conspirator and took refuge in Nicaragua. Since then he has made numerous attempts by force of arms to regain the presidency and in the present case has secured a large number of Nicaraguan followers with whose help he expects to secure control of the country.

Senator Achil moved as an amendment that the report be referred to a committee to draft a bill for an appropriation to include expenses of both special and regular sessions. Baldwin accepted the amendment and the resolution was adopted. The president appointed on the committee Senators Cecil Brown, Baldwin and Woods.

FOR GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.
Cecil Brown then gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the establishment of a government depository, and read it by title.
Senator Baldwin stated that the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor had not seen him, and asked for its first reading by title. The act was then upon read by title by Secretary Savidge.

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HOUSE PROVIDES FOR SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE OF UNCLE SAM'S NAVY

Three Battleships, One Armored Cruiser and a Flotilla of Submarines in the Bill.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House has passed the Naval Appropriation bill which provides for the construction of three battleships, an armored cruiser and five million dollars' worth of submarine torpedo boats.

Two Hundred Houses Burned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—In a fire at Pultovska, two hundred houses were burned and twelve persons lost their lives. Extreme cold weather interfered with the attempts of the firemen to subdue the flames. The origin of the disaster is unknown.

Tillman Stays in Jail.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 19.—The court has denied an application for bail in the case of Lieutenant Governor Tillman who shot and killed Editor Gonzales, a political opponent. Feeling against Tillman still runs high.

Killed by a Falling Wall.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 19.—In a large fire here today three men were killed by the falling of a wall. The loss to property amounts to half a million dollars.

Encouraging Beet Sugar.

BOISE, Ia., Feb. 19.—The lower house of the Legislature has passed a bill granting a bounty of one cent per pound on beet sugar grown within the State.

Mitchell Won't Lecture.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—John Mitchell, the leader of the coal miners, has refused an offer of \$4000 to deliver a series of lectures in the Chautauqua circuit.

Venezuelan Claims.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Belgian representative has arrived to settle the Venezuelan claims in conjunction with Minister Bowen.

A New Commercial Treaty.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Negotiations have been opened for a commercial treaty between Russia and Germany.

A Marconi Newspaper.

(Associated Press Mail Special.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Journal has the following from London: Passengers on the Atlantic transport steamship Minneapolis, which reached London to-day, enjoyed the distinction of being the first trans-Atlantic travelers to keep in touch with the world throughout the voyage.

They were the first contributors to and readers of the Intercontinental Wireless Daily, printed on the Minneapolis, which for five days kept in touch with the Cape Cod station. After that her wireless plant began to respond to the messages from Cornwall.

Varying phases of the Venezuelan question, the domestic troubles of European potentates, King Edward's illness, the contest for the Fair millions and the hurricane in the Society Islands were picked up and duly chronicled. The newspapers offered for sale by the English pilot were for the first time declined with disdain.

Diamonds in Meteoric Iron.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Some planet has hurled a diamond to the earth. This is a purely scientific deduction to account for the presence of what is certainly the rarest gem ever seen. It was placed on public exhibition to-day for the first time in the American Museum of Natural History.

This diamond came packed in a thick envelope of meteoric iron, some of which still surrounds it. It fell to the earth in Canyon Diablo, at the foot of Crater Mountain in Arizona. It is not a Kohinoor in size, but is of a purity and hardness never found in a stone taken from the finest mines of the earth.

Owned Dred Scott, Fugitive Slave.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), February 12.—Mrs. C. C. Chaffee, eighty-eight years old, died here yesterday. She was at one time the owner of Dred Scott, over whom the famous legal controversy was waged and which practically annulled the Missouri compromise. To Mrs. Chaffee had been left the slave by her first husband, Dr. Emerson of St. Louis, and she had practically given him his freedom after moving to this city to live.

FRIENDS OF THE PANAMA CANAL WIN A CAUCUS VICTORY FOR MEASURE

Seizure of Munitions of War Intended for Chinese Reformers in Doric's Cargo.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The Republican Senate caucus has decided to give preference to the Panama canal route and will push the ratification of the treaty with the United States of Colombia. The influence of the administration in favor of the treaty is being strongly felt and it is not unlikely, despite the spirited opposition of Senator Morgan of Alabama, that the building of the canal will be assured at this session.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The authorities have seized a consignment of 50,000 percussion caps in the cargo of the steamship Doric and are looking for more war material. The caps are supposed to be for the Chinese reform party which is in the American and European markets for military supplies. The Chinese diplomatic and consular officials in this country are on the alert and will protest at any shipments which are contrary to the inhibitions of the neutrality laws.

CARACAS, Feb. 17.—President Castro has issued a decree levying an extra war tariff on thirty articles of imported merchandise to meet the expenses of crushing the Matos rebellion. Much dissatisfaction is expressed owing to the continuance of the high prices on the necessities of life caused by the blockade. The rebels are especially active near the capital and a force of five hundred troops have been sent to attack them.

PUERTO CABELLO, Feb. 17.—The German naval authorities have returned fifteen schooners captured from the Venezuelans during the blockade. Some of them were taken at anchor in the roadsteads and others were stopped while trying to run the blockade and enter La Guayra with provisions and military stores. Most of the Venezuelan vessels in coastwise and foreign commerce took refuge, during the naval investment, in neutral ports. These are now putting to sea again.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 17.—An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in Cornell University and the hospital is full of patients. Three deaths occurred today. Eight hundred students have gone home. The severe cold weather continues and the sewer system of the campus and city is affected by it. The water supply comes from reservoirs under University control and has always been considered good.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Extreme cold weather is reported throughout the Eastern and Middle Western States. There is much suffering in all the large cities owing to the scarcity and high price of coal. Production is still unable to keep up with the demand and the exhaustion of reserve supplies of coal makes the outlook gloomy. So far the winter has been the coldest in years.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17.—For the fifth time in the history of Southern California the citrus crop has been destroyed by frost. During the last ten days the mountains have been covered with snow and although the days are warm the thermometer has ranged low at night. Extraordinary efforts have been made to save the orange and lemon crops, but the injury is irreparable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The conditions in Honduras are threatening and a revolution is likely to break out at any time. Admiral Coghlan's fleet has been sent to watch proceedings and protect the interests of the United States. A strong naval force will be kept on both sides of the disturbed area.

Trouble for the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Today the House rejected the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill which carries \$77,000,000. There is a strong objection to giving the Army an extraordinary sum at a time when the pacification of the Philippines is so far advanced as to call for but a small force in that quarter.

British Steamer Sunk.

BUEBOS AYRES, Feb. 18.—The British steamer Kelvinside has been sunk at Para and the captain and crew drowned. The Kelvinside is a vessel of 2203 tons, which has been engaged in the meat trade between the Argentine republic and South Africa. She left Cape Town for Buenos Ayres on December 19.

Day Succeeds Shiras.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Justice Shiras of the Supreme Court retired today and was succeeded by Judge Day, of Canton, O., formerly Secretary of State. The ceremony of induction was impressive and was witnessed by a distinguished audience.

Electric Car Held Up.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18.—An electric traction car running between Los Angeles and Pasadena was held up tonight by two highwaymen. Thirty-two passengers were lined up and robbed of \$3,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—A company was organized here to establish a wireless telegraph system from San Francisco to Hawaii. The machinery for equipment has been ordered.

JAMES R. GARFIELD THE NEW U. S. COMMISSIONER OF CORPORATIONS



JAMES R. GARFIELD.

James R. Garfield, the new Commissioner of Corporations, is the second son of President Garfield, was born in Mentor, the little town in the neighborhood of Cleveland in which his father so long had his home, was graduated from Williams College, studied law in the city of New York, and began the practice of his profession in Cleveland in copartnership with his brother, Harry A. Garfield. Both the Garfields have long been interested in public affairs, and have been identified with all movements which look toward better government. Mr. James R. Garfield has been a member of the Ohio Legislature, where he rendered important service in securing the passage of the Garfield Corrupt Practices Act. A strong Republican by conviction and by party affiliation, Mr. Garfield has always placed principle above party, and has been a conspicuous example of rational and well-balanced independence.

MOMMSEN INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Mommsen, the historian, has been injured in a cab accident.

Theodore Mommsen was born in Schleswig, Germany, in 1817; studied law and theology at Kiel and was professor of Roman Law at Leipzig in 1848, but was dismissed for political reasons. He was called to Zurich in 1852, to Breslau in 1854 and to Berlin in 1858 as professor of Ancient History. His great work, *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, laid the foundation for the scientific study of Roman antiquities. The concluding volume of his Roman History, dealing with imperial Rome, will not appear until after his death.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The steamer Olive foundered at sea in a gale. Eighteen lives were lost.

VIENNA, Austria, February 17.—The Austrian and Russian governments will present an identical note to the Turkish government demanding reforms in Macedonia. The note is approved by all the powers except Germany.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17.—Ex-Secretary John W. Foster, Secretary Root, of the war department, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator George Turner of Washington will constitute the American Alaskan boundary board, which will take up the matter of the disputed boundary with Canada.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17.—On account of the opposition of Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama it is believed that it will be impossible to secure a ratification of the Panama canal treaty at this session of Congress. With this prospect in view negotiations are progressing for prolonging the option on the proposed route.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17.—The United States Venezuelan protocol has been agreed upon and signed. It provides for the appointment of a commission to settle the American claims, the commissioners to consist of one American and one Venezuelan. The commissioners are to meet in Caracas. In the event of their failure to agree the dispute is to be referred to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, for settlement.

LONDON, February 17.—As a result of the failure of Turkey to institute reforms in Macedonia, a congress of the European nations has been called to deal with the matter.

The calling of this congress is one of the most significant things that has happened in international matters for years. In some respects it overshadows in importance the Peace Congress at The Hague called at the request of the Czar. The last congress of nations to deal with the Turkish question was that held at Berlin following the Russo-Turkish war in 1878, when Lord Beaconsfield secured the island of Cyprus as security for Britain's expense in enforcing the provisions of the treaty of Berlin.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, Feb. 18.—There have been a total of 121 deaths in the plague lazaretto. Unreported deaths have occurred outside.

PANAMA, Feb. 18.—The differences between the Central American Republics of San Salvador and Guatemala have been amicably settled.

BARCELONA, Spain, Feb. 18.—The local anarchist organization has developed a German citizen who has taken an oath to kill Kaiser Wilhelm.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 18.—The combination of Chicago packers has been enjoined against entering upon a combination contemplated in restraint of trade.

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 18.—In order to place Americans at the head of the Government, the Moros of Mindanao have consecrated Captain Pershing a Dato, or Governor.

REPUBLICAN MEMBERS PREPARE THEIR PLANS FOR THE TERM OF WORK

Members of Lower House Choose Officials for the Session In Caucus.

When the Legislature meets at 10 o'clock this morning there will be many new faces and some old ones, many disappointments and some trouble over the settlement of the various places which are to be filled. The caucuses of the party last evening fixed the men who are to be chosen, but there is still the throbbing matter of committee places, and the outlook is that there will be some difficulty in arranging the various chairmanships to the satisfaction of the members.

The Senate is in excellent shape and the members in the city, meeting with the members of the Republican Executive Committee, had no trouble in settling upon the men who are to fill the various places in the gift of the upper house. The Senate, having its principal committees in shape, will lose no time in getting to work, and it is the expectation that business will be commenced at once. The message of Governor Dole has been prepared and it is the plan to send it to the two houses as soon as they convene. In this case it is more than likely that the county bill will be introduced and immediately sent to a committee, a translation of it being made or purchased, and then there will follow work of the kind which will mean that the Senate will be through its labors as soon as possible.

There will be no such quick work in the House, for the first thing after the receipt of the message of the Governor will be the adjournment until afternoon for the purpose of giving the Speaker time for the arranging of his committees. There will be held a caucus at which the various committee places will be decided. At least this is the plan, though to one who looks on it may seem somewhat perfidious as there will be little to be done, the Hawaian members having agreed on everything in advance.

This was demonstrated yesterday when a caucus of the thirteen Hawaiian members of the House was held for the purpose of fixing up the slate of appointments. There was little trouble in arriving at a conclusion, and when the caucus met last evening there was less trouble in putting it through, for with thirteen votes to only seven from the other side the program was rushed along swimmingly. The recommendations of the Executive Committee of the party were received with scorn and only followed in the selection of a few men.

The question was raised as soon as the caucus was called to order and the first votes showed the solid quality of the majority as to the value of the caucus. It was held that a free caucus was one into which the members came with a disposition to treat matters as they came up with an open mind. It was developed, however, that the thirteen had banded themselves together to run the caucus, and it was reported to the Legislature as well, having been agreed on by all.

At a meeting of the Home Rulers it was decided that J. K. Paek should have the complimentary vote for the Speaker and generally speaking that the members of the party should hang together in voting for bills and amendments.

DEATH OF A JAPANESE PRINCE AND STATESMAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 18.—Prince Komatsu died today. He was a member of the Imperial family and has done distinguished service in many departments of public life. His last official appearance was as the representative of the Emperor at the coronation of King Edward. His son, who now becomes the head of the family, is a naval officer who was attached to the cruiser Naniwa at the time that vessel visited Honolulu in 1893 and afterwards took an active part in the war between China and Japan.

Germany Advises Turkey.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Germany, though refusing to sign the identical note demanding reforms in Macedonia, is strongly urging the Porte to improve the methods of public administration in that province. The war feeling has somewhat abated in Bulgaria since the arrest of the revolutionary committees but the strain continues in Macedonia.

Cyclone at Cadiz.

CADIZ, Feb. 18.—In a cyclone which occurred here today many people were injured and great damage was done to property.

Brazilian Riots.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 18.—Election riots occurred today in which several people were killed.

Fraudulent Use of Mails.

TAMPA, Feb. 18.—Helen Wilmans has been indicted for the fraudulent use of the mails.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Attorney General Knox cabled the Panama Canal Company that the United States will accept the company's offer to sell its interests in the Panama canal for \$40,000,000, subject to the ratification of the canal treaty now before the Senate.

REPORT OF LAND OFFICE

Olaa Farmers Said to Be Doing Well.

Commissioner E. S. Boyd has sent to Governor Dole his report upon the lands of the Territory and his recommendations as to their future. The report is voluminous, and contains, besides, a general resume of the work of the land office, an account of the visit of Mr. Boyd to Washington, and his correspondence with the Secretary of the Interior relative to land matters and to the Kohala ditch bill.

Boyd's report shows that 6,599 acres were taken up in the Territory during the year under the right to purchase lease, while 136 acres were settled by homesteaders. Nearly all of this land was in Hilo, Puna, Kona, Kau, Kohala and Hamakua, and is an increase over the previous year.

In his report Commissioner Boyd says:

Most of the lands taken up, as represented in above table, were in Olaa. The demand for homesteads in Olaa is surprising, and we are supplying the demand as fast as the nature of the land and roads will permit. And it is hoped that the remaining lots in this section will be opened up at an early day; in fact, it has been practically so decided.

The advent of the Hilo Railway in this region largely accounts for the demand, where heretofore transportation was a considerable item and sometimes an impossibility; which was largely responsible for the failure of former homesteaders, has now been practically eliminated, and attendant to the present progress shown by homesteaders in Olaa.

I have great faith that farming will be a success in this and adjacent tracts.

The demand for homesteads in the other districts has been good, and in fact a marked increase of intending settlers desiring land is quite evident.

Several tracts of land in Puna, for which surveys have been completed during this period will be thrown open for settlement. There is quite a demand for land in Puna; lack of desirable land has been a set back, as it is well known that Puna is practically covered with Pahoehoe, and lots had to be laid out in pockets and to suit the conditions; to lay lots on Pahoehoe is simply waste of time and money.

In Hamakua and Kohala, 38 lots of Kaapuu, and remaining lots in Poohakea and Paauilo tract have been opened up for settlement during a month or so ago, and quite a few lots have been taken up.

Settlement in these districts must necessarily be slow, solely on account of lack of transportation facilities, and also the impression left upon intending settlers by the drought that very nearly destroyed all developments in these districts during the last two years, as it depends entirely on rain for its moisture.

Disastrous fires occurred in the Hamakua forest from the middle of last year to and including the early part of January this year, and unfortunately it originated in the very middle of the drought; consequently, the undergrowth was very dry and inflammable, nothing could hinder its progress, though many attempts to check it were made, but such attempts were not successful until a good portion of the forest was burned.

Mr. Boyd refers also to the damage done in the Hamakua district through forest fires. He says that in Kona land transactions have decreased through lack of new surveys. There has been little land taken up on Maui, which is accounted for by the Commissioner by lack of roads. Mr. Boyd says that the opening of the Haiku tract on Oahu was a success, and also highly commends the Wahiawa farmers.

Kauai lands are mostly under lease, and Mr. Boyd thinks it a matter of congratulation that the land in Waialae in Hanalei has not been taken up, though opened. The right to purchase leases are reported to have been most popular.

Boyd also explains the lease of the land of Manuka, a 22,800 acre tract on Kau, for \$75 a year, which he says was for the purpose of protecting the forests. The land is described as simply barren lava waste. This is the transaction criticised by the Mitchell Commission.

Speaking further of the necessity for

MUST SEE KILAUEA

Many Volcano Visitors Who Enjoyed Trip.

"A visitor to Hawaii who fails to see the volcano misses one of the finest sights to be seen anywhere in the world," said Mr. C. F. Eggert, of the Eggert Shoe Company, of Seattle, who is now spending a few weeks enjoying the delights of our climate and scenery.

"I came very near going away without visiting your greatest attraction, for the reason that I had heard that the trip was a very rough one, and that there was nothing at the end of it worth the seeing."

"But I fell into the hands of some good and disinterested friends who told me that by no means would I be treating myself fairly unless I visited Kilauea, and so I determined to risk all the horrible things that might befall one so bold as to venture forth in one of your inter-island steamers, and to say that I was glad that I went is but mildly expressing my delight. The ocean voyage was not more disagreeable than ocean travelling in general, and even if it had been I would have been more than repaid by what I saw at the volcano. It is a trip that no visitor to Hawaii should fail to take, and I shall ever hereafter be a more enthusiastic talker on the attractions or visit to your beautiful Islands than I could have been had I not seen your volcano."

Mr. Eggert was warmly corroborated in his statements by Mr. H. Tugger and Mr. Huggins, both of whom accompanied him on the trip to the volcano, while a number of other guests expressed regrets that evil reports had caused them to give up the idea of going to the volcano until now their time is too short. While a number of recent visitors will go back to the States and tell of their disappointment in Hawaii because they were dissuaded from visiting its greatest attraction, the gentlemen above quoted will be enthusiastic advocates of travel this way wherever they may go.

WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLL.

You want remedy that will give quick relief and effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and make expectoration easy.

You want remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want the best medicine that can be obtained.

You want Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

It always cures and cures quickly.

All dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

***** opening lands, the Commissioner says:

It is a criticism sometimes made on work of this office that lands have been laid out in advance of the construction of roads, whereby smaller value attached to the land itself and the settler was hampered in the operations for lack of suitable roads, both of which statements are undeniably correct.

On the other hand, if such opening of lands were held back until suitable roads were completed, would cause an indefinite delay in land transactions, and the results so far achieved would not now be in evidence.

"This appropriation can only be expended as designated by the item, that is to say for 'Preliminary Roads and Trails.' We are about to construct some very necessary work during the coming year under this appropriation, and can only be temporary as the construction of suitable roads rests with the Superintendent of Public Works. However, we expect to relieve, as far as practicable, the situation for the time being until such time as the Department of Public Works can take the matter of road construction through homesteads in hand.

The problem which this office has to face is whether to delay indefinitely the opening of public lands until roads can be completed, or to meet the demand for lands by rougher immediate means of access, with the expectation that improved roads will follow the settlement of lands. I say, supply the demand as an initiative, and the rest will shape itself.

A list is also given of all lands sold or leased during the year, and the expenditures and receipts are set out. Reference is also made to the need for forest preservation.

Commissioner Boyd asks for an appropriation of \$33,120 for the next two years. He asks for an additional \$30,000, which includes \$2,000 for the expenses of the Commissioner's visit to Washington and \$15,000 for the fencing and maintenance of forest reservations. This latter item Boyd says is very necessary, as the forests are properly under the protection of the land office and money is required for their preservation.

Speaking further of the necessity for

HOW THE NEWSPAPERS HERALD KUHIO'S COMING

Space-Writers Who Tell All They Know and a Great Deal More About Hawaii's Delegate in Congress.

Prince Cupid is attracting much attention from mainland newspaper writers. One of the current stories given below, occurred simultaneously in the Oregonian, Philadelphia Press, and other leading journals:

Washington, Jan. 25.—Washington is soon to be visited by the Delegate-elect from the Territory of Hawaii, Prince "Cupid." The society devotees who worship anything that smacks of royalty, no matter how barbaric, are trying to strain their tongues to pronounce the delegate's real name, which is Jonah Kalanianaole. The hot potato, among whom are those who will see that the delegate has a good time, will be content with the simpler title of Prince "Cupid."

One of the first cablegrams over the new Pacific cable announced that Prince "Cupid" was preparing to astonish Washington by appearing in regal style. The item stated that the Hawaiian Legislature would be asked to appropriate \$10,000 for the use of the Prince in maintaining a royal establishment and "cutting a swath." This has piqued the curiosity of the smart set, always on the look out for something new and outré. It is not at all probable that the Territorial Legislature will authorize such an expenditure, and if it does President Governor Dole will have sense enough to use his veto power.

Prince "Cupid" does not need this help to maintain himself in royal style, as he and his wife are wealthy. The present Delegate Wilcox does not take much stock in the report that Prince "Cupid" proposes to perpetuate the glories of the old Hawaiian monarchy in his capacity as representative of the Territory of Hawaii. The fact is that despite his royal birth Prince "Cupid" is a very democratic sort of fellow. He is fond of the good things of life and is lavish in the expenditure of his wealth, but at the same time he is not possessed of any Quixotic ideas of royal display. He is prepared to maintain an establishment in Washington that promises to become noted for fine entertaining, but the notion that he will establish a court and exact court etiquette will be dispelled. The prince has been democratic enough to accept republican conditions in Hawaii and looks on the monarchical glories as a thing of the past.

During the visits of Liliuokalani, when affairs were in a state of transition in Hawaii, and even after the Republic had been established, the dusky ex-monarch maintained many of the forms of her barbaric court during her travels and stay in this country. Her attendants always approached her with the strictest regard for court etiquette, but only those society faddists who are ready to kiss the hand of royalty paid any attention to these forms. Now when the ex-Queen comes to Washington she lives as an ordinary American. The title of "Your Majesty" is forgotten. Prince "Cupid" is an observing individual, and appreciates the danger of making himself ridiculous. He is not likely to repeat the performance of ex-Queen Lili, unless his head should be turned by a society clique who would make of him a social lion.

That Prince "Cupid" will have a good time during his official service in Washington goes without saying. He is a true "sport." He is a thorough

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE ISSUE OF BONDS TO PAY BUBONIC PLAGUE CLAIMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressman Edward La Rue Hamilton, a Republican member of the House Committee on Territories, introduced a bill today authorizing the Territory of Hawaii to issue bonds for an additional half million of dollars to settle the claims arising from bubonic plague fires.

CORTEYOU TAKES OATH. He Is Now a Member of United States Cabinet.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—

Mr. Cortelyou, late Secretary to the President, took the oath today as Secretary of Commerce.



NEED OF NEW WORK FOR LEGISLATION A COLLEGE

Dole Would Save Lahainaluna Out For Larger Field.

The report of Attorney General Dole of the work in his department up to January 1st, when his connection with the office was ended, has been submitted to Governor Dole.

Mr. Dole makes several important recommendations, one of which is that all officers of the government be bonded, the second to do away with a grand jury in the consideration of petty offenses. He refers also to the Osaki Mankichi case and to the great increase in the amount of crime in the Territory within the past eighteen months. Attention is paid also to the various embezzlements.

Referring to the need of new legislation Mr. Dole says:

"In this connection I again wish to recommend legislation which seems to me a matter of great public importance. The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States declares that: 'No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless upon presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.' It has been settled by numerous judicial decisions that any offense which may or can be punished by loss of civil rights, or by imprisonment at hard labor for a term exceeding one year, is an infamous offense. Various offenses classed as misdemeanors under the Republic and Monarchy and ordinarily punished by a small fine or a short term of imprisonment, can, under our laws, be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two years with loss of civil rights. This puts them beyond the jurisdiction of district magistrates. A boy who steals a pocketful of fruit or a handful of cigars, must either go unpunished and permitted to do so again and again with impunity until he is educated into the habits of a thief, or else he must be indicted by a grand jury and tried by a petit jury. Busy men who are public spirited enough to willingly sacrifice their time to the government when necessary, complain, and justly complain, that it is an imposition to be compelled to sit day after day and week after week, hearing these trivial cases. Yet, with the law as it now exists, there is no help for them. It is almost equally burdensome upon witnesses. It congests the court calendars in Honolulu, and even in other circuits, to such an extent that it is almost impossible for men litigating their civil rights on the law side of the court to obtain a hearing. It adds greatly to the burdens of the judiciary and the Attorney General's department, and it unnecessarily and largely increases the expenses of both of these departments. I believe it is also an injustice to a person accused of a minor offense to set this unwieldy and ponderous machinery in motion against him, when he might, at a comparatively small cost of time and trouble, have a prompt trial before a district magistrate, with the right of appeal to a jury if he desires it. It is furthermore an injustice from the fact that, as the law now stands, even though he is fined only a dollar or imprisoned only for a day, he can never vote or hold office unless he is pardoned by the Governor. I also believe that the public is better protected from crime where justice is speedy and sure and punishments are comparatively light, than where it is slow, expensive and uncertain, and the offender, if convicted is more severely dealt with. I recommend a careful revision by the legislature of the punishments prescribed for minor offenses. I made this recommendation two years ago. I believe the present legislature will be alive to the public necessity in this matter."

The other side of the story: Singleton—"What's that trouble, old man; you look all broke up." Wedery—"You would doubtless look broke up, too, if you had a mother-in-law like mine, and she—" Singleton—"Hal! The old, old story; she's coming to spend a few weeks with you, I suppose." Wedery (sadly)—"No; on the contrary, she has been with us two months, and today she was compelled to return home. She nursed my wife through a bad case of fever, took care of the baby, attended to the household duties, mended my clothes, and loaned me five dollars on three different occasions. Oh, I tell you, that woman is an earthly angel if there ever was one."—Ex.

Carelessness: Wiggle—"He has one foot in the grave already." Wiggle—"Why he looks young enough; explain yourself." Wiggle—"He left it in the Philippines."—Harvard Lampoon.

What shall be done with Lahainaluna Seminary is a question which promises to occupy the attention of the Legislature, and the outcome is to be watched with interest not only by the friends of that institution, but as well by people of Honolulu, for there promises to be a side issue in regard to it which will make the question a live one all the way.

Principal Reeves, of Lahainaluna, has evolved a plan for the remaking of the school, which has drawn to it many warm advocates. Taking up the act of 1890, which provides for an appropriation of \$15,000 for the first year, and thereafter of an increase of \$1,000 a year until a maximum of \$25,000 is reached from the national treasury, the advocates of the school have decided to ask the legislature to provide for the establishment in place of the old school of an agricultural college at Lahaina. For this purpose the standard of the school must be raised and the faculty placed at such a level as will make the college worthy of the name.

Samuel Kellinoi will make the fight for the improvement of the school, as he says there must be something done as the continuance of the institution on its present basis seems impossible and it should be made better. There is involved another question, as under the deed of gift the grounds are to revert to the estate of the donor, when they cease to be used for school purposes, and the water supply of Lahaina depends on the maintenance of the school there.

The project will meet with strong objections owing to the fact of the comparative isolation of Lahaina, when considered in connection with the capital. There is in no other territory an agricultural experiment station maintained apart from the agricultural college, and the object which is behind the general plan, in the opinion of many, is to have the experiment station taken away from Honolulu and placed in connection with the agricultural college, if one is established at Lahaina. This, in the opinion of many of those who have followed the interesting and valuable work of Director Smith, would be exceedingly detrimental to progress and might involve in the end its being transferred to the school, which would destroy its value in connection with federal government institutions.

There has been expressed the fear that there would be such an absorption, and the Live Stock Association has had the matter considered by a committee, with the result that the lawyers on it have decided that there need not be such diversion of funds. The members of the association feel however, that there could be no such establishment at Lahainaluna without endangering the work, and they will stand for an agricultural college here, if such can be secured.

There is now a committee of Oahu College trustees considering the question of incorporating this branch into the curriculum there, the fact that the school has the room, the dairy and the laboratory being strong points in favor of such a development. In case this is decided upon, the making of the school a recognized agricultural college, in the meaning of the federal statute, would bring into existence a free agricultural course, where the students would have the advantage of the nearness of the experiment station and the work done there would be of use to the school and vice versa.

Other suggestions are that the agricultural college be made a development of the high school or of the normal school, and all these suggestions will be threshed out before any final action is taken. The general sentiment is that the school or college should be here, instead of in one of the outlying towns of the Islands.

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FRIDAY : : FEBRUARY 20

MATTERS OF DETAIL

There can be no contest between people who want small farmers to come to Hawaii singly, in groups or any other way, so long as they come, and those who agree with Governor Dole in the colony idea, providing means are taken that will bring results. If colonies will come, well and good. That means more producers added to the white population and they will be welcomed. But the Advertiser has feared that if the Territory waited until farm communities began moving en masse, it would be a long time in peopling its vacant acres.

The West has been settled up in the individual way. Land was surveyed and then advertised to be opened at a given time upon such and such terms. When the time came to pre-empt there were plenty of people there to take quarter-sections. The Advertiser holds that the same methods would be efficacious here. It is by no means endorsed of the Island land system as it stands. There is too much room in it for humbug. Dummy homesteaders come in to get land for grazers and Settlement Associations are formed by men who do not attempt to comply with the spirit of the law and who are merely acquiring land for speculation.

Where there is one genuine Settlement like that at Wahiaawa there are five which are not genuine. What this paper wants to see on the upland soil is the farmer who will work it. There are plenty of farmers who want to come. To get them the available land should be spread out. There is plenty of it, grazers, knockers, California boomers and confirmed pessimists to the contrary notwithstanding.

Where is it? Well, the Land Commissioner, when he went to Washington a year or two ago, carried a list that filled nine columns of newspaper space. He is now getting up a pamphlet which will tell the whole story and supplementing it are the letters of men who have made small farming pay. Much of this land should, however, be surveyed and mapped and then advertised through the railroads and steamship lines. It does not do to leave it as it is and then expect people to buy. Hawaii must adopt the general Western method of getting an agricultural population and when it does it will prosper.

Somebody said the other day that this agitation should have begun thirty years ago. No doubt, California and the Northwest lost lots of time but they are making up for it today and that is precisely what Hawaii should do. Nothing can be gained by grieving over lost opportunities when the chance exists to make new ones.

It is a matter of regret to Hawaii that Senator Morgan should persist in his opposition to the Panama canal. Any isthmian canal that will facilitate commerce between the two oceans is better than no canal at all, and if a fight is to come on between the friends of Panama and Nicaragua it will be many a long year before a ditch will be dug. Most people here who have given the matter thought, prefer the Nicaraguan to the Panama route, but everybody agrees that a Panama canal would answer all the commercial uses which have so strongly recommended the Nicaragua project in the past. What the United States wants and needs is a short cut to the Pacific and it is not the most useful patriotism to stand in the way even if the choice of the one route over the other was not free from attendant scandals.

Tourists have been got by hard work for hundreds of places on the mainland which do not offer one-tenth as many attractions as Honolulu. Long usage has accustomed them to being sought after and they do not take the trouble to look up unbeaten paths. Only a few adventurous spirits do that. The Advertiser in view of what other pleasure and health resorts have done, does not doubt that a campaign for tourists, if systematically and perseveringly followed up, will be highly productive.

The fact that John D. Rockefeller wired orders to several Senators to oppose the anti-trust bill was given out by the President himself. The result to the Standard Oil magnate has been most disconcerting. He and the other many multi-millionaires have determined to prevent Mr. Roosevelt's nomination if they can and a battle royal will occur in the next national convention. It remains to be seen whether the trusts or the people will win.

Southern California is about the worst place on earth for a rheumatic while Hawaii, especially Honolulu, is one of the best places. The peculiar excellence of this climate for the treatment of rheumatic complaints ought not to be forgotten by our tourist boomers.

It is plain from the action of the Hawaiian Republicans of the House in secret caucus that no white man need apply. When it comes to drawing a color line the Hawaiians use the paint brush with a dexterous hand.

Southern California will lose some millions of dollars by its devastating frosts but it will be able to keep solvent so long as it has forty or fifty thousand tourists to its credit.

Germany is reaching out for Patagonia and has appropriated or will appropriate large sums for the support of German schools there. The president of the Society for the Preservation of

Today the second Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii will convene, this time there being a safe Republican majority in both branches. The work which confronts it is of the most important nature and the outlook is that the two months may draw to a close without the accomplishment of all that has been laid out for the session.

Of prime importance is the action upon the County bill, which has been made the subject of the most careful thought on the part of the best men of the majority party. The measure is now well understood and the members of both houses have given a week to the consideration of its provisions, and when it is taken up, which will be done as soon as organization is complete, the amendment of the bill will proceed with rapidity, and there will be developed a measure which will be coherent and will afford the best possible basis for the inauguration of the new form of control.

There is an ambition on the part of all the members for the improvement of the Territory, and the appropriation bills promise to be large, owing to the new roads and bridges, the wharves and landings which will be pushed by the island members. The questions which are to be considered outside these general provisions are principally amendments to existing laws, having for their aim the reform of the procedure in the courts and the Torrens land act. All of the bills which are to be brought before the Legislature will be closely watched by the leaders of the party and as well by the citizens, for much is expected of the first legislature controlled by the dominant party of the nation, and the hopes for good and sound laws will be fulfilled if hard work will make it possible.

The Senate has met and its caliber is known. The quality of the House is to be tested, and while some obnoxious measures are to be expected the session promises to be free from vicious legislation and to be one during which the various branches of the government will work in close harmony for the good of the Territory.

INTERESTS THAT CLASH

Among those who are most eager to discourage small farming in Hawaii are the cattle and sheep men. They want the non-sugar producing land for themselves. The circumstance recalls the fact that, in the building up of the West, the small farmer had more trouble with the grazier than with the Indian. Cattlemen kept the great Northwest unpeopled for thirty years. Their habit was to say to all comers that the soil would not grow anything but bunchgrass, and that there was no market for general produce and no roads to transport it. Much stress was laid on the pests. For a long time the scheme worked; but finally the settlers crowded in, dislodged the grazier from the fertile valleys and mesas, and today the region is full of prosperous small farms and good homes. At the same time the new farm country is producing more marketable beef than it did in the grazing days. It is being proved there that a thousand farmers occupying 100,000 acres of land raise more beef and mutton than a group of graziers did on the same tract. The reason why is easy to see. Where the farmer feeds special forage crops to cattle and gets good results, the grazier lets his stock shift for itself on the bunchgrass and it did only fairly well.

California has had the same experience. In the early days there were no fences in the land. The graziers would not have them. Some time in the fifties a fence law was enacted, and this gave the farmer the chance which he has so well improved that California—once pronounced a desert—has become one of the great agricultural states in the Union and an immense producer of live stock as well. Everywhere the grazier had to be fought. Slowly but surely he was pushed into the corners, and while this was being done the production of beef cattle did not diminish. In 1850 there were but 872 farms in California, but by 1890 they had increased to 52,894, while the value of cattle had increased since 1880 alone no less than 70 per cent. The figures for the ten years ending in 1900 do not appear as fully in McCarthy's Statistician as we could wish, but as the value of live stock had only increased 46 per cent in the rest of the country while it was increasing 70 per cent in California, and as the process has gone steadily ahead, it may be reasonably inferred that the value of cattle in California is at least 100 per cent more than it was twenty years previously when the ranges occupied nearly all of Southern California and much of the remaining state acreage.

Judging from the experience of the West and what may be seen here, great cattle ranges, however profitable to the individual, are a detriment to the country as a whole. They occupy soil which is suitable for small farming, and do not produce as much or such good beef and mutton as farming communities would. So long as graziers hold the best tracts the land cannot settle up. It is because of this that Congress, in its wisdom, restricted the time limit of leases here and forbade the disposal of more than 1,000 acres of public land to a single individual or corporation. Congress knew what Hawaii needed and it means to shape conditions accordingly, even if it has to turn our land administration over to the Federal Government.

KAUAI AND THE SCHOOLS

The favor that the Republican County bill, which leaves school administration as it is, finds with the Republican school authorities here, is made the subject of a mare's nest sensation in the Bulletin. One would think from the attitude of that paper yesterday that some dire scandal had been unearthed.

Instead we find nothing more than the spectacle of Republican officials working for the success of a Republican measure and doing it in the most open and legitimate way. The letters in favor of the educational status quo, written by Secretary Rodgers, were not dark-lantern affairs and the secretary has not the slightest objection to their becoming public. Why anyone should think the contrary is more than we know or can find out.

As to the special complaint of Kauai gentlemen who hastened to give letters to the press which they affected to believe were private and personal, it is enough to say that the figures of school expenditure do not show that Kauai has been unjustly treated. The total amount paid out for school buildings in the entire Territory for the eighteen months ending December 31, 1901, was \$10,000. Of this amount there was spent on Kauai \$4,831.25 or more than on all the other islands together, Oahu included. Moreover, bids are now being advertised for to erect a teachers' cottage at Lihue which will probably cost about \$1000.

It may be added that one of the gentlemen "exposing" Dr. Rodgers is pushing a bill to give each of five counties a superintendent of public instruction at \$2000 per annum or \$15,000 in all. At present he is getting \$1200 per year as principal of a school and would not mind the \$3,000 job at all. Naturally he is much opposed to the continuance of the present system which has the marked demerit of saving for the taxpayers so much good money which otherwise might be passed to private account.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM has an enviable reputation as a cure for rheumatism. Abundant testimony is at hand to show its wonderful efficacy in curing this painful and treacherous ailment. Pain Balm is liniment and unequalled as a speedy cure for sprains, bruises, burns and scalds. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

REPUBLICANS TO FIX COMMITTEES

(Continued from Page 1)

read the bill for the first time. It provides in the first section for the repeal of the income tax law, and in the second section that it shall take effect on the first day of July, 1903.

NEW RULES.

Senator Brown offered a resolution to have the chair appoint a committee to go over the rules of the Senate, specifying that he be not made a member. Senator Baldwin objected, moving as an amendment that Brown be made chairman, stating that he had always been such chairman during the days of the Monarchy, republic, and also of the last Legislature. The chair appointed Senators Brown, Dickey, and Kalae.

REPEAL OF BAILIFF LAW.

Senator Achi gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill repealing Acts 9 and 10 of the Session Laws of 1901. Act 10 is the Humphreys bailiff law, and Act 9 is the law "to provide for the exemption of certain personal property from attachment, execution, distress and forced sale of every nature and description." All tools, household goods, etc., are exempt under this act.

COUNTY BILL TRANSLATION.

Senator Dickey moved for the appointment of a joint committee from the House and Senate to have the county bill translated and enough copies printed for all the Hawaiian members of the Legislature. He said that a translation had already been made and it could be printed within two or three days. President Crabb, as chairman of the county bill committee appointed at the special session, said that he did not believe that the committee had authority to order it translated, though a translation had been made, which the Senate could accept or not. Senator Isenberg moved that the translation be accepted as official, which Dickey amended by moving that it be referred to a committee, which will be done when the committees are announced.

Senator Baldwin reminded the Senate

that the special session, which had to make reports on the various departments, and Senator McCandless stated that the committee on the land office had been at work, but required further time as Commissioner Boyd is now away.

ACHI WANTS STATEHOOD.

Senator Achi introduced the following joint resolution:

"Be it Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii that the Congress of the United States be and is hereby respectfully requested to pass, at an early date, an act enabling the people of this Territory who are citizens thereof and duly qualified to vote to adopt a constitution, whereby and whereunder this Territory may be admitted as a state into the Union."

"Resolved, That the Governor of this Territory be and is hereby requested to transmit a duly certified copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the Delegate of the Territory of Hawaii in the Congress, with the request that this resolution be laid before the Congress of the United States."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Senator Baldwin asked that a recess be taken until his committee had again visited the Governor, which was granted.

Upon the return of the committee Senator Baldwin reported that they had waited upon the Governor, who informed them that the message was ready, but he preferred to withhold it until the House was ready for business.

The report was received and the committee discharged.

Senator McCandless suggested that the reports of the various public officials be referred to committees, whereupon the chair announced that he was not quite ready to appoint the committee. He stated that there were some sixteen or seventeen committees to appoint, some of which were superfluous, and he suggested that there be a wait until the committee on rules made its report. Senator Dickey rose to move that certain committees be stricken out when Senator Brown interposed that the matter was already in the hands of the committee on rules.

A recess was taken at 10:40 to 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

LOCAL REVIEWS.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The grand jury will meet again today after a three days' recess.

Land Commissioner Boyd left in the Kainu for Maui yesterday.

Prof. Lyons is strongly in favor of making three counties of Hawaii.

Rev. Sidney Morgan, the new rector for the Episcopalian church, arrived in the Miowara.

Private letters received in this city from prominent Congressmen say that there will be no sugar legislation at this session.

M. S. Miller of Colorado Springs has written to Bruce Cartwright inquiring about the chances for bringing about fifty families to Hawaii to settle.

Two new oil tanks in Tanktown, Iwilei, are now completed, and the first train of oil cars has been finished and is ready for the trade down the railroad line with fuel supplies.

About one-half of the furniture for the new Young Hotel has been received and is now being stored in vacant rooms in the building. The consignment came through from New York in about sixty days, making the first leg of the journey in the Siberia and finishing it in the Nebraskan. It is now contemplated to have the hotel ready for guests by May 1st.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Commissioner Gill yesterday heard further evidence in the Nevadan case.

The cross examination of W. M. Bray was concluded and Arthur Merry was also examined. Both were witnesses for the complainant.

Dr. O. E. Wall has invented a camera which takes in the entire 360 degrees at one exposure. A photograph made from the top of the Judiciary building circles the horizon and provides a most effective view of Honolulu. It took Dr. Wall three weeks to make the machine but he finds himself forestalled by the invention of a Cornell University man who has just taken out a patent.

striking out the section requiring that he shall be paid for making arrests or similar duties, Senator Brown stating that the Senate should not bind itself, but could vote him reward when necessary.

Rule 22 is amended, cutting the number of committees from sixteen to nine. The new committees are as follows:

Ways and Means; Judiciary; Public Expenditures; Lands, Internal Improvements, Agriculture, etc.; Public Health and Education; Enrollment, Revision and Printing; Rules and Joint Rules; Miscellaneous Petitions. The committees omitted are those on Military Claims; Intoxicants; Municipal and County Laws; Elections; and Food Adulteration.

Senator Brown explained that there would be a special committee on county government, and also for military.

In support of this amendment, Senator Baldwin explained the difficulties under which the Senate worked last time, when there were many committees and every member had three or four, so that it was difficult to secure a meeting of any one. By reducing the number of committees and increasing the work of each he thought that time would be saved, and there would be less likelihood of clashes.

Under rule 11 the clerk, in addition to his other duties, is required to post each day a copy of the order of business. Senator Baldwin stated that this was the custom in the olden days.

Rule 14 is amended so that the sergeant at arms can purchase supplies only subject to the approval of the committee on accounts, instead of on his own motion. A change is made also

Rule 28 was amended so that all printing should go through the committee on accounts, instead of through a separate committee.

Rule 33 was amended so as to remove the ten-minute time limit on debates, the committee of the whole to fix the limit at its pleasure. Senator Baldwin said that he didn't believe in limiting debate, as he thought a man should be allowed to speak as long as he wanted to, and Senator Baldwin added that the rule had been a dead letter anyway.

Rule 35 was amended so as to require a two-thirds instead of a majority vote to enforce the "previous question."

Senator Brown stated that he didn't believe in the previous question, and did not think the minority should be shut off by the majority. He said he always wanted to hear what the minority had to say and didn't believe in shutting off debate.

Senator Baldwin said he was in favor of the amendment also, that though the Republicans did not have a two-thirds to enforce the new rule, and it was in favor of the other side, he believed in having both sides heard.

Senator McCandless thought it a mistake to change the old rule as he thought it would be required at times. He moved that the old rule stand.

Baldwin replied that he did not believe a simple majority should control, that when the minority was wrong he believed the opposition could be trusted to stop debate.

McCandless replied that there was a big lot of work, and that the opposition could entirely block the work of the majority, by one man talking for twenty-four hours, followed then by each of his colleagues, there would be no remedy to stop them. While probably the House Rulers would not do such a thing, he did not think the hands of the majority should be tied.

Senator Kalaeotanai seconded Brown's motion and it carried. McCandless and Achi voting against it.

In Rule 60 Senator Brown reported the amendment of the committee that the first two readings of a bill may be by title, but stated that he had since found that the proposed amendment was in conflict with the Organic Act.

The Organic Act provides that every act shall have three readings, and Senator Brown was doubtful if reading by title would be sufficient. Senator Dickey thought that the practice of the United States Congress favored the opposite view, and he believed it was the intention of Congress to adopt that practice for Hawaii. Senator Brown advised however that it was better not to take chances, as the matter would have to be decided in the court's way, so the amendment was voted down.

The rules were then adopted as amended and upon motion were ordered translated and fifty copies ordered printed, the clerk being given power to correct any clerical errors.

Senator Isenberg moved to adjourn until this morning at ten o'clock and at 10:30 o'clock the adjournment was taken.

Lichen Skin

Distress by day and night—

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with eczema or salt rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

REPUBLICANS ARE NOW AT PEACE

Differences Between Members of the Lower House Are Adjusted and Agreement Reached---Kumalae Will Be Speaker With New List of Officers and Combination Committees.

Speaker	Jonah Kumalae
Vice Speaker	Eric A. Knudson
Clerk	Solomon McHeula
Interpreter	W. G. Sheldon
Chaplain	Rev. S. W. Kekuewa
Sergeant at Arms	I. H. S. Kaleo
Messenger	S. K. Maloi
Janitor	Moses Kellina
Stenographer	George P. Theilen

(From Thursday's Daily.)

PEACE, white winged and radiant, settled over the Republicans last night after four hours of hard work in joint caucus of the members of the Republican Committee, Senators and members of the House, and with the opening of the session of this morning there will remain no trace of the differences between the 13 and the 7, and the work of the session will go on with that speed and clarity which has been forecast in the preliminary caucuses.

The differences between the two camps in the majority party of the House found their maximum yesterday morning when the men who thought themselves flouted by the 13, joined with the Home Rulers and elected F. W. Beckley as chairman of the house. This was resented by the members who voted for Kumalae, the man nominated by the Republican caucus, they declaring that they would not again go into a caucus, and that they would act independently during the session.

This extreme view however gave way under the arguments in favor of peace and a modus was reached which will result this morning in the complete readjustment of the House. Speaker Beckley will resign, according to the outlook, this morning, and the House will then proceed to choose a personnel from among the members of the majority party. The names on the list show that there has been a general agreement for compromise between the members of the party, that the differences of the past have been forgotten, or forgiven, and that from this time there shall be only unity of purpose.

After the adjournment of the House, which took place as soon as the election of Speaker Beckley was accomplished, there were many excited meetings of members and leaders of the party. Kumalae was insisting that the action of the seven who voted for Beckley read them out of the party and was met by the reciting of precedents when party men refused to be bound by a caucus agreement, which was made use of by a majority of its members to come into it with a secret pact. This was denied by Kumalae, who insisted that his friends simply met to take stock of their strength, and that there was no agreement to stand together on any other point.

The Republican Executive Committee met at 1 o'clock in the afternoon but adjourned without action other than to call the meeting for the evening and to provide that it should be the especial care that the Kumalae men were invited and secured in attendance. Then there was a meeting of House, for the purpose of considering committee places, but there was not a sufficient attendance and by mutual consent the whole thing went over until the evening meeting.

At that time there was a full attendance of the members of the three sides to the council. When the meeting was called to order statements of the positions of the various parties to the House action were made. The good offices of the Republican Senators and the members of the Committee were used for the purpose of bringing together the members of the lower house and securing their adherence to a peace program. They were at this for two hours, and finally there was a decision that the past should be forgotten. Kumalae thought he should have an apology, but this was waived in the interest of peace.

The modus arranged, the Senators and committeemen retired and then the question of how to organize came up, and was fought out in a two-hours session. The slate was agreed upon, though not until there had been some rather spirited argument. As it is there will remain no trace of the temporary organization, as the new names will provide for all the places. There is no doubt felt but that Beckley will withdraw from the place, in the interest of harmony, though it is within the power of the majority to make the place vacant at any moment it may desire.

The next move will be the appointment of the committees, and this matter will be adjusted this morning when there will be a caucus of representatives of the two parties to the agreement in the House, and a member of the Republican Executive Committee. Kumalae will appear for the 13, Chillingworth for the 7 and J. A. Gilman for the committee. They will agree on the three Republican members for the various committees, and then the minority members will be named.

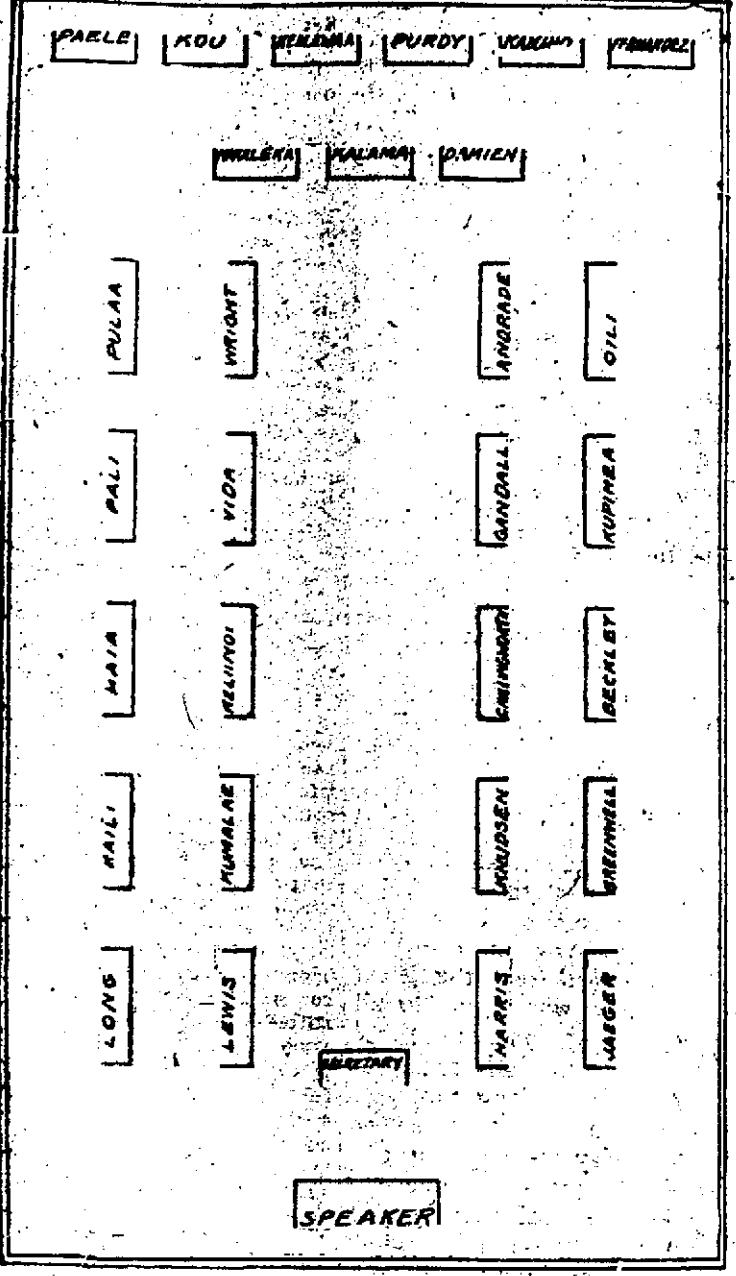
With these arrangements there will be actual peace and nothing more will remain but to get down to work.

A Blow at Smugglers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Attorney General Knox has decided that smuggled goods are undutiable with the addition of the forfeiture penalties. They must be retained by collectors of customs and sold at public auction. It is believed that this ruling will go far to stop evasions of the customs laws which are becoming numerous, especially in the matter of personal effects and ornaments. Diamond smuggling, particularly, is on the increase.

MANILA, Feb. 18.—Two American miners have been murdered by bolomen in Mindanao, where crimes of this nature are increasing. The two men were ambushed and frightfully mutilated. Several detachments of native constabulary commanded by American officers are in pursuit of the bolomen, who, at last accounts, were heading for the mountains.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The extreme cold weather continues throughout the Eastern and Middle Western States. Much distress is reported in the East side tenements of this city owing to the scarcity and high price of coal. Large sums are being spent by the charitable organizations in providing warm shelter, for not only the homeless poor, but for those who are unable to get fuel for their rooms.



HOW THE MEMBERS ARE SEATED.

SECOND LEGISLATURE OF HAWAII MEETS BUT DOES NO WORK

(From Thursday's daily.)

With the exhibition of some feeling, as a result of the differences in caucus, the second Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii was organized, in a temporary fashion as to the House, yesterday morning and the two bodies adjourned for the purpose of completing arrangements for getting down to work today. There was really nothing done as the message of Governor Dole was not ready for transmission at once, and so the day's recess was had.

There were large attendances upon the opening, the House having the largest crowd, the small room of the Senate being crowded by those who wished to see the Republican majority get into working shape. There were no flowers, for the people of Hawaii do not yet come to the point of thus showing their appreciation of the men who have been elected to place. There were many congratulations, however, for the people of the city were out to greet old friends, and a holiday appearance was given to the two houses by the presence of many ladies.

The House furnished the sensation of the day. The seven members of the Republican caucus who had objected to the program of the thirteen, as shown in Tuesday night's meeting, joined with the Home Rulers and chose F. W. Beckley as speaker. There was, however, no chance to complete the organization, and the adjournment occurred within the hour of meeting. The Senate changed a few of its officials, but there were no formalities to get through with and so its closing gave the members of the upper body a chance to see the end of the first session of the lower one.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met promptly at ten and adjourned twenty minutes later until this morning at ten o'clock when the

Governor's message will be received and read.

All the members but Senator Paris were in their chairs when Senator Baldwin called the Senate to order as temporary chairman, and asked the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Esera, to offer prayer. This was done in the native tongue and Senator Achi then moved that William Savidge be chosen as temporary secretary which carried unanimously.

The chairman then announced that the election of permanent officers was next in order of business but before this was offered Senator C. Brown moved that as all members had presented credentials and been declared duly elected at the special session, that the formal examination of credentials at the regular session be suspended. Brown interpreted his own motion, and Achi then amended by including also a motion that the swearing in of members be passed, as all had been sworn before. This carried.

Achi then moved that the Senate proceed to the election of officers and Senator Isenberg offered a resolution naming the following which was adopted unanimously, it being seconded by Senator Kalauokalani:

President, C. L. Crabbe.
Vice-President, John D. Paris.
Secretary, William Savidge.
Assistant Secretary, Noa W. Atull.
Interpreter, John E. Bush.
Sergeant-at-Arms, William Holl Thornton.
Chaplain, Rev. J. M. Esera.
Messenger, David Kumu.
Janitor, Solomon Pasewa.

Achi moved that the rules of 1901 be adopted for the present session, but before the motion could be put the chair asked that the newly elected officers first take their seats, and Senator Achi was chosen to conduct President Crabbe to the chair.

Continued on page 8.



JONAH KUMALAE, WHO WILL BE SPEAKER.

HAWAII'S INCOME TAX

Why the Law Was Sustained on Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 10.—Judge Gilbert of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a decision yesterday affirming the decree of the district court of Hawaii in dismissing the suit of W. C. Peacock and sixty other merchants of Hawaii against J. W. Pratt, assessor and collector of taxes for the division of Honolulu, as a test case on the validity of the Hawaiian income tax. This brings to an end the protracted struggle against the tax measure which was enacted by the Territorial Legislature in the spring session of 1901.

In 1898 the Legislature of the republic of Hawaii enacted a statute imposing an income tax of 1 per cent annually with the provision that incomes not exceeding \$2,000 should be exempt, while those not exceeding \$4,000 should be taxed only on the excess over \$2,000, and incomes exceeding \$4,000 should be assessed without exemption.

By the enactment of the Territorial Legislature in 1901 the old measure was radically changed. An income tax of 2 per cent was levied upon all incomes exceeding \$1,000. Besides this a 2 per cent tax was levied on the net profit of all corporations doing business in the Territory, no matter where they were created and organized.

Against this measure the aggregation of merchants carried their fight, claiming that it violated the Organic Act of the Territory and the constitution of the United States. The plaintiffs declare that the measure contained illegal discriminations, failed to exempt the salaries of judges and compelled tax payers to furnish evidence against themselves which might result in criminal prosecution.

JUDGE GILBERT'S SUMMARY.

When the case was carried to the Hawaiian district court a demurral was interposed by the counsele for the government upon the ground that the complainants had an adequate remedy at law, since the disputed measure provided for a tax appeal court. The district court sustained the demurral and dismissed the case. It was then appealed to the court of appellate jurisdiction now in session at San Francisco.

In his decision Judge Gilbert makes the following summary of the legal aspects of the question upon which he bases his deductions:

"The appellants in their bill claim that the income tax law of Hawaii violates both the Organic Act of the Territory and the constitution of the United States.

"The only restriction of the powers of the Territorial Legislature contained in the Organic Act is the provision that the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States. There is no express limitation of power in the matter of taxation."

In the case of Clinton vs. Englobrech it was said: "The theory upon which the various governments for portions of the territory of the United States have been organized has ever been that of leaving to the inhabitants all the powers of self-government consistent with the supremacy and supervision of national authority and with certain fundamental principles established by Congress." The provision that the legislative power shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation includes, therefore, full and comprehensive power to legislate in the matter of taxation.

It is urged that section 2 of the income tax law makes illegal discriminations in favor of private schools, colleges, commercial colleges, fraternal benefit societies and fire, life and marine insurance companies. But these corporations are all of a nature usually recognized as proper subjects of exemption from taxation, with the exception of insurance companies, and the act states the reason of their exemption.

ILLEGAL DISCRIMINATION.

It is claimed that the exemption of incomes to the extent of \$1000 is an illegal discrimination. The power of State Legislatures to grant reasonable exemptions from taxation is undisputed. It has been upheld on grounds of enlightened public policy, a public policy which seeks to exclude from taxation the living expenses of the average family and thus enable the poor man to escape becoming a public burden.

It rests upon the theory that the exemption results in ultimate benefit to the taxpayer, which compensates him for the additional burden of taxation which he is thereby called on to bear. It does not apply to corporations for the reason that they have no corresponding expense.

It is claimed that the act in question violates the fourth and fifth amendments in that it authorizes unreasonable search and seizure of private papers and compels the taxpayer in a criminal case to furnish evidence against himself. If the act authorizes unreasonable search or requires the production of evidence in violation of the amendments, the taxpayer may invoke the protection of those amendments whenever he shall be called upon to submit to the search or produce the evidence.

Thomas Lloyd, who has been in the office of Alexander & Baldwin in the city for many years, will leave in the steamer of Tuesday next for Kahului, where he will be come chief bookkeeper for the railroad.

D. L. Van Dine, the U. S. Entomologist, has gone to Makaweli to look over the agriculture of that district and to conduct spraying experiments in the citrus orchard of Aubrey Robinson. He will be absent about two weeks.

SETTLERS INVITE SETTLERS

A Great Truth in Developing a Country.

"I have come to the Hawaiian Islands to see whether there is an opening here for a man who wants to engage in horticulture on the scale that a man of moderate means does on the mainland of the United States," said J. W. White of the State of Washington, to an Advertiser man yesterday. Mr. White reached this city on the steamer Miwera, from Victoria, having come all that way to see for himself, and since then has been looking over the situation in the immediate vicinity of Honolulu, with some favor so far as his own impressions of the dormant possibilities of the country are concerned, but with not a great lot of encouragement from some persons who seem to have qualified themselves for admission into the ancient and not honorable confraternity of "Knockers." Luckily, in this case, they had to do with a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and of more than ordinary perseverance, too, as is shown in his having come so far to see for himself. Mr. White has recognized that there are malcontents here, as elsewhere, and has further recognized that it is not malcontents who build up a country.

"I am a subscriber to the Chicago Inter-Ocean," the gentleman went on, and some time ago I read an article in that paper, written from Honolulu, which awakened my interest in the country, and in its possibilities for the growing of certain kinds of fruit that cannot be so successfully raised elsewhere, if a man could get hold of land on which to grow them in any feasible manner. I have been in the business of horticulture—well long enough to know something about it. I have made a study of it in Washington, and have made a success. Still, I would better myself if I could.

"Let me say, at the start, that I do not altogether like the lease system. A man likes to feel that he owns his own land. And I am told here that fruits do not do as well as they should, nor as well as they have done in the past. There must be a reason for that. The soil is here, and the climate. The country has not gone backward in either of these things. And yet the Chinese vegetable gardens, say, do not seem to be as flourishing as they are in the neighborhood of Seattle. I am told, moreover, that the tree does not root as large here as it used to. Now, when a plant begins to fail in a given locality, the man who knows big business begins to look for the disease, some insect pest, generally, that is troubling that particular plant. Your Chinese gardener does not, because he does not understand such things, but my experience has been that plants do well when freed of their insect enemies, and I have spent a lot of time and thought at home combating these pests. The result has been that I have made something of a success at fruit raising.

"If there is trouble here, the thing to do is to find out what it is and fight it intelligently. Then, with a market for your produce, there is no reason why a small farmer and horticulturist should not do well here. I have only made a study of a small part of the Island of Oahu, as yet. It had been my intention, originally, to go to Hawaii, but I think I shall stay on this Island for a time—at least until I get an understanding of conditions as to land and as to horticultural possibilities. It seems to me that one of the needs is for a fleet of small and fast steamers to the Sound ports. The next most important thing, after it has been demonstrated that small farming can be successfully carried on here, is to secure your market. Now bananas are worth from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a bunch in Seattle. They are shipped in there by train from San Francisco, and come, for the most part, from Central America. This trade could all be won by a superior article from the Islands, if they had some small and fast boats to carry the fruit to the northern market. The market is there, waiting. Coconuts are quoted in Seattle at 8 cents per dozen, jobbers price, and they also come by rail from San Francisco. All this trade could be done with the Islands direct, and there are other markets that your steamer connections would give. You could get the Sound produce in return, and get it cheaper than you get it now. Every producer is also a consumer, you know."

"I shall look into the possibilities of the country in the way of profitable production of many things that can be grown in the tropics, and will look especially into the matter of securing land for small farming. If home-seekers are to come here they must be able to find homes."

In that last sentence Mr. White has stated the whole position. The land is here for home-seekers. When a man has come as far as he has come, there must be intelligent direction in the matter of pointing out where the land is to be found. Vague and glittering generalities will not do for the actual settler. He knows what he wants, and he comes to seek it. If we have the things sought, it must be the business of somebody to point it out, and not of everybody—for that is nobody. And where one man finds a home, others will follow. They must. In the matter of settlement of a region, nothing draws settlers so fast as settlers.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
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MARINE INSURANCE.

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1858.
Accumulated Funds ... £2,775,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital ... £1,000,000

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IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100% Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.
Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO

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HONOLULU.

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SUGAR FACTORIES

AGENTS FOR

The Ewa Plantation Company.

The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Company.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Company.

The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.

Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

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AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

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OF HARTFORD.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION. This successful
medy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Record,
Florian, Joubert, Velpoz, and others, combined all
the desiderata to be sought in a medicyne of the
kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed
in the treatment of diseases.

THERAPION NO 2 for purifying the blood,
arteries, purges spirit of bilious pains and swelling
of the joints, gives the skin a clear complexion, removes
varicose veins, etc. It cures all diseases of the
skin and removes一切恶疾.

THERAPION NO 3 for exhaustion, sleep
lessness, and other distressing consequences of
diseases of the heart, etc. It possesses
surpassing power in removing rheumatism, etc. in those
suffering from it, or enteritis, in which cases
long residence in cold climates.

THERAPION is sold by the principal
Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
Price in England, £1 1s 6d. In order
to meet the wants of the three numbers are
now reduced to £1 1s 6d. The price
appears on the label. I addressed to every
concerned person in the service of His Majesty's Hon
Commissioners and the Royal Navy, that which it is necessary.

THE THIRD BURGLAR SENT UP

Twelve Years in
Prison for
Snow.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Twelve years in Oahu Prison is the sentence which Grant Snow, the third of the burglar gang rounded up by the police, received yesterday. Both Tom Taylor and Roger James, the former serving a ten year sentence and the latter twelve years, were witnesses against their old pal, and it didn't take the jury long to turn in a verdict of guilty.

Snow was charged with robbing the house of "Russian Frank" of a bottle of whiskey, a bottle of wine and twenty-five dollars and both of his accomplices turned State's evidence and said on the stand that the defendant was the man who did the job. Snow denied the charges in toto when placed on the stand. He denied also that he had made a confession to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth as was testified to by that officer. He said that Chillingworth had agreed to put him on a sailing vessel and let him go, if he would confess, but he had refused. The jury was out but a few minutes before agreeing upon the verdict of guilty.

Snow then asked leave to make a statement in his own behalf. He said that he had come to Honolulu but a few months ago from Australia with the intention of settling here. He said further that he was thirty-three years of age, and had traveled in many states, but was never in trouble before. He said also he had married since coming here, and a heavy sentence would be a hardship upon his wife. He promised that if the court would be lenient he would never get into trouble again, saying that he realized burglary to be a very bad crime.

"It seems to me most remarkable," said Judge De Bolt in passing sentence, "that in a small community such as Honolulu is only 40,000 inhabitants—there should be at one term of court eight or ten charges of burglary. Look over the criminal docket of many cities of from 200,000 to 300,000 population, and you will not find such a list of the graver offenses as there are here."

"It has come to the point, where the community must act in self-defense—burglary is an awful crime, a most detestable crime. Think of the individual in his home, disarmed by sleep, to be suddenly awakened and confronted while in a defenseless condition, with a burglar at his bedside ready to take his property, and prepared to take life if necessary for the accomplishment of his purpose."

Judge De Bolt stated that the object of punishment was not revenge but to reform the criminal and to deter others from like offenses. If light punishment did not have the desired effect then heavier sentences must be inflicted. "Something has got to be done to stop the commission of grave offenses," said the court. "There is no way to accomplish the prevention of crime except to protect ourselves and the court would be remiss in its duty if it did not properly punish law-breakers who have been found guilty in such a way as to be a warning to others. It is the sentence of the court that you be imprisoned in Oahu Prison for the term of twelve years and that you pay the costs of this prosecution."

JAP IS PUNISHED.

Iimoto Kitchiro was found guilty of illicit distilling yesterday and sentenced by Judge De Bolt to prison for a term of three months and to pay a fine of \$400. Kitchiro ran a big okolehao still on the other side of the island. He claimed however that he had nothing to do with it but was simply sleeping there when arrested. Frank Andrade defended and E C Peters represented the Territory.

INDICTMENTS QUASHED.

The indictment found against John Brown and Samuel E. Thomas for burglary was quashed yesterday by Judge De Bolt because it failed to set out the date of the alleged crime. A Lindsey appeared for defense.

BEFORE JUDGE GEAR.

Judge Gear took under advisement the case of the II Brus minors vs. C. A. Brown and J. A. Milson. The case of Hind vs. Low on motion to appoint a receiver was also argued and submitted. A decision is promised for next week.

DIVORCE GRANTED.

Judge De Bolt granted a divorce yesterday to Hattie Gallagher from Ben Gallagher on the ground of cruelty and desertion. She is to receive \$25 a month alimony. The plaintiff claimed that her husband began her after their marriage four days.

CROSS WINS THE MARCONI SUIT.

The jury in the Marconi suit was instructed and retired late after 6 o'clock. The argument occupied all the afternoon. Mr. McClellan closing in the evening.

Judge Peck soon fixed the jury to find for the plaintiff in the full amount of \$1,000,000.

Two hours later the jury reported that they had failed to agree and did not believe they could be able to. They asked that the instructions be again read which was done. The jury agreed eight to four at that time.

At 11 o'clock the jury came in with a verdict for F. J. Cross the defendant

PART OF THE SAD STORY OF THE MISSING FLORENCE

There Will Be Life Long Mourning in Many
Homes for the Victims of
the Sea.



The last photograph of Captain Spicer, of the Florence, taken with his little girl.

In all human probability, the ship Florence, now 71 days out from Tacoma with coal for this port, will never be heard from again, until somewhere some wreckage washes ashore or is picked up at sea, giving a clue to the fate of the men who went down in her. This probability gives a sad interest to the photograph presented here, the last picture known to have been taken of Captain Spicer, commander of the missing vessel. It was taken, as can be seen, with his baby girl on his shoulder—the baby girl who will have for her legacy the mourning for the fate of a father.

The Florence was owned by a San Francisco syndicate, the chief owner being W. E. Michells of that city, and was an old vessel, but very fast. She was loaded deep with coal when she left Tacoma, and had in her crew the following men: Captain Spicer, First Mate P. Peterson, Second Mate M. Murray, Carpenter S. A. Davis, Cook Joseph Long, Seamen C. Lungstrum, Robert Thompson, Theodore Larsen, J. Makin, Joseph Ash, Frank Waterhouse, J. Kilmarin, E. Brooks, J. Johnson, and W. Peterson and a Japanese cabin boy, by name Watamate.

drowned while the waves and the wind howled above his grave.

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CHINESE BURGLARS.

The burglary committed by the Chinese had considerable of the same elements as that charged against Summers, which the attorney for the Chinese, F. M. Brooks, referred to as an "opera bouffe" crime. Kong Chee and Tai Sing were alleged to have attempted to rob a tailor shop on Beretania street. Again Sheriff Chillingworth had received advance notice of the contemplated crime, and caught the two Chinese as they were boring holes in the door. Both were placed under arrest.

The principal witness testified that the men had come to him and asked to get them a hack and told him of the intended robbery, whereat he informed the police. The defendants told an improbable story in defense. They claimed that they had been to the Chinese theater with this witness and remained until twelve at night, when they repaired to an opium joint. Later they were invited by the witness to his home, and when they arrived at the tailor shop were told that he had lost the key. He produced a brace and bit, however, and said he would have to saw out the lock. They denied all complicity with the crime. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and each of the men was sentenced to prison for ten years.

The financial report shows that the operating expenses were \$360,882.27, while the receipts were \$275,008.06. A number of economies have been introduced, however, including those of oil service. The ditches have been completed at comparatively low cost, and the outlook for good crops is shown in the following sections of Manager Scott's report:

"We cut about 1,000 acres of cane, from which we obtained 6,855 tons of sugar, carrying over 50 acres plant and 40 acres ratoon cane to be ground with 1903 crop.

"The heavy plant cane at Camp No. 3, which was planted so late in the spring of 1901, yielded well, as will be seen from the following: From 223 acres cut in May and early part of June we got 42.6 tons per acre from 289 acres cut in September 66.044 tons per acre, and from 111.85 acres cut in October and November, 76 tons per acre. Most of this cane was harvested at from 15 to 16 months old. Had this cane been planted in proper season and with usual attention, the yield per acre should have been very much higher.

"The cane was unripe but it averaged about 8% tons of cane to the ton of sugar. If it had been ripe 7% tons of cane would have made a ton of sugar.

"This year we have planted 618 acres which, with 434 acres of ratoons, and the 90 acres carried over from the 1902 crop, make a total of 1,142 acres to be milled for 1903 crop. From this area we had looked for a 700 ton crop until the 'Leaf Hopper' pest was discovered on the plantation, and which did considerable damage to our growing cane, and the exceptions' large number of our canes tasselling this winter, causing our estimate to be reduced to 6,260 tons of sugar."

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Mother—"You naughty boy! You've been fighting." Little son—"No, mother." Mother—"How did your clothes get torn and your face get scratched?" Little son—"I was trying to keep a bad boy from hurting a good little boy." Mother—"That was noble. Who was the good little boy?" Little son—"Me." —Pittsburgh Bulletin

Doctor—"Have you heard of Mr. Blanks' death?" Friend—"No, sir." Doctor—"Are you dead?" Friend—"Positive. I treated him myself." —Chicago Daily News

CRIME HAS NO SUCCESS

Three New Burg-
lars Are Sent
to Prison.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Yesterday was another bad day for criminals in the first circuit court. George Summers, convicted of burglary in the first degree, received a ten years' sentence, and two Chinese were each given three years for attempted burglary.

Summers is the man who attempted to rob the Scott residence in Manoa valley, and who was caught in the act by Sheriff Chillingworth.

Joe, a Porto Rican boy, was the principal witness against Summers. He testified that he became acquainted with Summers while both were in Oahu prison together. The day before the burglary the defendant came to him, and asked his assistance in the robbery of a certain residence in Manoa valley. He consented and thereupon informed Chillingworth of the contemplated crime. The officer then went to Mr. Scott and informed him of the proposed robbery of his residence, then got the keys and with Officer Reiner concealed himself in the house to await the coming of the burglar. Promptly on time Summers appeared with the Porto Rican, and as he entered the house was met with a blow from a bludgeon in the hands of the sheriff.

There was no defense put in, simply a request for an instruction that robbery, where there had been previous knowledge of the crime, constituted no offense. This instruction Judge De Bolt refused, and a verdict of guilty was returned immediately. Summers was sentenced to prison for a term of ten years.

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ANOTHER BURGLAR CASE.

The third burglary trial was started immediately upon the conclusion of the Chinese case. Samuel Lee Thomas, alias Henry Williams, is charged with John Brown with the burglary of the residence of Admiral Beckley in Waikiki. The trial was not finished yesterday.

CIVIL CALENDAR.

Motion for a new trial has been made in the case of Antone Bright vs. D. Kawananakoa.

Judge Robinson directed a verdict for defendant yesterday in the case of E. Hoffschlaguer & Co. vs. G. C. Akina, et al. Plaintiffs sued for \$481.56 on a claim alleged to have been assigned to them. Defendant denied individual liability for the Lock Sing Tong Society which contracted the debt.

Permission was given by Judge Robinson to amend the complaint in Chang You vs. Ching Hong Cho.

Motion for default is made in the case of S. Ozaki vs. Hawaii Land Co.

The case of D. W. Anderson vs. Robert Grieves Publishing Co., has been dismissed.

HOW TO STOP A COUGH.

A simple but effective remedy is the following:

Breathing through the nostrils, inhale a full breath as slowly as is possible without causing fatigue. Expel the breath in the same manner and repeat the operation ten times. This will stop the coughing for about a quarter of an hour. Take a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy during the lull and the medicine will have a better opportunity to act and will speedily effect a complete cure. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists in Honolulu, sell it.

Impure Blood

Impure blood will always make you sick. You suffer from headache, great depression, indigestion, sleeplessness, a bad skin, extreme exhaustion, and you can hardly drag yourself about.

Read what Mr. H. J. Matthews, of Wellington, New Zealand, says about this. He also sends his photograph.

"I have suffered a great deal from impure blood, especially from boils on my arms and back. I felt weak all over and was greatly depressed. I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking only a little of it I felt better, and soon my troubles disappeared. I believe this medicine is the best blood-purifier and

FOOD NOT ALL

Food is not all the thin man needs. Maybe he's sick. You can't make him eat by bringing him food. But Scott's Emulsion can make him eat. That Emulsion gives a man appetite and feeds him both. It brings back lost flesh.

No trouble about digestion. The weakest stomach can digest Scott's Emulsion. It tastes good, too. Scott's Emulsion paves the way for other food. When wasted and weakened by long illness it gives strength and appetite that ordinary food cannot give. Not only food—medicine, too—Scott's Emulsion of pure cod-liver oil.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearlstreet, New York.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ee Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insur'ee Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$200,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

WATCHES

The Timekeeping Kind

★ ★ ★

We sell a fine heavy solid gold, hunting or open face, plain or engraved, with 17-jewel movement for

\$50.00.

Also much cheaper ones; but there's a difference, of course.

For perfection of time keeping and sterling worth you cannot do better than to purchase one of our specials at

\$50.00.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

ENGRAVINGS

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR MONTH OF JANUARY

Temperature mean for the month, 69.8; normal, 70.2; average daily maximum, 75.5; average daily minimum, 63.5; mean daily range, 12.0; greatest daily range, 19.0; least daily range, 5 degrees; highest temperature, 79; lowest, 66.

Barometer average, 30.020; normal, 29.965; highest, 30.22, on the 30th; lowest, 29.72, on the 8th; greatest 24-hour change, .17; "lows" passed the point 7th, 26th; "highs" 4th, 21st and 30th.

Relative humidity average, 73.8; normal, 77.0; mean dew point, 69.5; normal, 62.5; mean absolute moisture, 5.89 grains per cubic foot of air; normal, 62.21.

There was again an unusual period of low dew point at the end of the month. Dew on grass, 12 mornings.

Rainfall, 4.05 inches, normal 3.10; rain record days, 12; normal, 16; greatest rainfall in one day, 1.65; total at Lusitana, 9.64, normal, 9.15; Kapiolani Park, 2.30; normal, 2.00.

The artesian well level rose during the month from 34.57 to 35.06 feet above mean sea level. January 31, 1902 it stood at 33.95. The average daily mean sea level for the month was 9.71, the assumed annual mean being 10.00 feet above datum. For January, 1902, the figure was 9.90.

Trade wind days, 15 (5 NNE); normal, 14; average force of wind during daylight, Beaufort scale, 2.1. Average cloudiness, tenths of sky, 4.5; normal, 4.4.

Approximate percentage of district rainfall as compared with normal, Hilo, 65 per cent; Hamakua, 160; North Kohala, 70; Waimea, 170; Kona, 140; Kau, 50; Puna, 50; Maui, S. E. exposures, 100; N.-ditto, 200 and over; Oahu, about 100; Kanai, 55.

The heaviest rainfall for the month was 20.52; Puuohua (Nahiku, 1650 feet, not yet heard from); heaviest 24-hour rainfall, 6.94, Nahiku, 850 feet, 13th.

MEAN TEMPERATURE TABLE.

	Mean	Mean	Cor.	
Elev.	Max.	Min.	Av.	
Pepeekeo .	100	75.4	66.3	70.1
Waimea .	2730	73.6	53.6	63.0
Kohala .	521	75.1	62.9	68.3
Waiakea .	2700	70.6	53.6	61.5
U. S. Mag. St.	50	77.5	61.6	69.0
U. S. Ex. Sta. 350	76.3	64.5	69.8	
Tartalus .	1725	71.1	59.3	64.5
Hilo .	40	80.2	64.0	71.4

Kohala, Bond, dew point, 61; relative humidity, 77; U. S. Magnetic Station, 61.0 and 75.

The month was characterized by two principal storms, the rains of the 11th from S. E. and the rain of the 27th followed by a northerly gale. The coincidence of these with corresponding storms in the previous month is worth noting. Heavy surf on Hawaiiward coast, 1st to 6th, 9th and 27th to 31st. Earthquake noted at Hilo, Waimea and Kohala on the 3d between 7:20 and 7:25 a. m. Solar haze and afterglow occasionally remarked. No lightning noted.

CURTIS J. LYONS,
Territorial Meteorologist.

RAINFALL FOR JANUARY, 1903.

(Ft.)	(Inches)	
Stations—		
Hawaii.		
Hilo.		
Waiakea .	50	3.39
Hilo (town) .	100	4.46
Kaumana .	1250	
Pepeekeo .	100	7.14
Hakalau .	200	8.88
Honohina .	300	10.87
Puuhua ..	1050	20.52
Laupahoehoe .	500	13.76
Ookala .	400	11.34
Hamakua.		
Kukaiwa .	250	12.96
Paauilo .	300	11.42
Paauhau .	300	8.42
Honokaa (Mill) .	425	9.07
Honokaa (Meincke) .	1100	
Kukuhale .	700	11.44

DELAYED REPORTS.

(December.)

Wahiawa (Oahu) .	10.15
Hawi (Kohala) .	13.91
Laupahoehoe .	27.20
Walopae .	4.99
Nahiku .	1600

Kohala.

Niuli .	200
Kohala (Mission) .	521
Kohala (Sugar Co.) .	270
Hawi Mill .	700
Puakea Ranch .	600
Puuhue Ranch .	1847
Waimea .	2720

Kona.

Holualoa .	1250
Kealakekua .	1580
Naapepoo .	25
Hoopuloa .	1650
Hoopuloa .	2500

Kau.

Kahului Ranch .	1680
Honapo .	15
Naalehu .	660
Hilea .	310
Pahala .	850
Volcano House .	4000

Puna.

Olaa (Mt. View) .	1690
Olaa (Plantation) .	
Kapoho .	110
Fauha .	600

MAUI.

Lahaina .	40
Waipae Ranch .	700
Kaupo (Mokulau) .	235
Kipahulu .	308
Hana .	

Hana .

Nahiku, 1st-20th,	
Nahiku .	1600
Haiku .	700
Kula (Brehwon) .	4500
Kula (Walakoa) .	2700
Fuoumalei .	1400
Pala .	180
Healeakala Ranch .	2000
Wailluku .	250

OAHU.

Punahoa (W. Bureau) .	47

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ROYAL

Baking Powder

Makes the bread
more healthful.

Safeguards the food
against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Am. bk. Kalulani, Colly, 15 days from San Francisco.

Am. sp. Marion Chilcott, Nelson, 15 days from San Francisco.

Br. schr. Geneva, Jones, 30 days from Vancouver, in distress.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports, at 8 p. m.

Wednesday, Feb. 18.

W. S. S. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports.

L. I. S. S. Mikahala, Wyman, Hawaii ports.

Thursday, Feb. 19.

Ger. sp. Marie Hackfeld, Wuhrmann, 15 days from Bremen.

P. M. S. S. China, Friele, from San Francisco, at 3:30 p. m.

Br. schr. Geneva, Jones, from sea in distress.

Stmr. N. S. Thompson from Kauai.

Am. schr. Alice McDonald, Bender, from Newcastle, with coal, 65 days.

Am. bkt. Aurora, Jorgenson, from Newcastle, with coal, 55 days; off port.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Sehr. Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Iwai, Piltz, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Honolulu and Punaluu, at 3 p. m.

Sloop Kalulani, for Pearl Harbor, at 3 a. m.

Sehr. Kauikaeouli, for Kohalaale, at 4 p. m.

Bkt. Coronado, Potter, for San Francisco, with sugar, at 3 p. m.

Wednesday, Feb. 18.

O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco.

L. I. S. S. Waialeale, Mosher, for Kauai ports.

W. S. S. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports.

W. S. S. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports.

Thursday, Feb. 19.

Stmr. Noeau, Pedersen, for Honokaa and Kukuhale.

Sehr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui and Kona ports.

Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Paia, Ookala, Kukuhale, Laupahoehoe and Papaoao, at 6 p. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Sehr. Concord, Mana, for Paaulio, at 4 p. m.

AFTERNOON NEWS BY THE CABLE

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 19.—Germany has resumed diplomatic relations with Venezuela.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Four men were killed and eleven injured today by an explosion of the powder magazine at Fort Lafayette.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 19.—The regency of Crown Prince Gustavus during the illness of King Oscar has given rise to a renewal of the strained relations existing between Sweden and Norway.

PARIS, France, Feb. 19.—A unanimous joint note from European powers has been transmitted to Turkey, demanding that the interests of Christians in the Balkans shall be safeguarded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Senator Quay's fight for the Statehood bill has resulted in a movement to make the ratification of the Panama canal treaty depend upon the passage of his omnibus Statehood bill.

LONDON, England, Feb. 19.—The British warships stationed in Venezuelan waters to protect British shipping interests have refused to recognize President Castro's declaration of a blockade of Venezuelan ports. Castro is endeavoring to prevent the shipment of supplies to rebel forces.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 19.—Twelve high school children were killed and thirty injured here in a collision between a trolley car and an express train. The trolley car was crowded with children on their way to school. By a misunderstanding of signals the train crashed into the trolley car before any of the passengers could clear themselves. The scenes about the wreck were horrible.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The President told party leaders today that unless the Panama canal treaty was ratified before the 4th of March, when this session closes, he will call an extra session of Congress to act upon the treaty. The President is satisfied with the canal treaty and believes the country safe in ratifying the measure that will enable the nation to go ahead with canal construction.

District Attorney Breckinridge received no word from Washington yesterday's mail relative to the Tarnha case. An early ruling is expected from Pres. Woodrow Wilson.

SECOND LEGISLATURE

(Continued on page 5.)

"I thank the members of the Senate for the high honor they have conferred upon me in electing me their presiding officer," said Senator Crabbé upon taking the chair. "I ask the hearty co-operation and assistance of the members in my duties, and I hope we will be able to finish the session in as short a time as possible."

Senator Dickey suggested that the officers not sworn in at the last session be sworn in at once, and the president then administered the oath to Chaplain Ezra and Sergeant-at-Arms Thornton. Achi renewed his motion at this point, that the rules of the legislature of 1901 be adopted as rules for the present session, until a report is made by the committee on rules. Adopted.

ECONOMIZE ON TIME.

Senator Dickey, after Senator Baldwin had suggested that Interpreter Bush take his place, moved that the Senate lose no more time than necessary in interpreting. "We want to get through as quickly as possible," said Dickey, "and we shouldn't use any more time in interpreting than is absolutely necessary. When the members all understand a thing there is no necessity for time being wasted in interpreting it, and the interpreter generally knows when a member doesn't understand. I move that we go right ahead in the English language and when anyone don't understand he should speak right up and then it will be interpreted to him."

This motion was not put to vote, but there was no objection from either side, and it was held that no vote was necessary.

Senator McCandless thereupon offered a resolution fixing the salaries of the Senate officers, as follows:

Secretary, \$10 per diem; Assistant Secretary, \$6; Interpreter, \$8; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$5; Chaplain (for the session), \$150; Messenger, \$3, and Janitor, \$2.

Senator Kalauokalani seconded the resolution and it was unanimously adopted. The resolution already shows the spirit of economy with which the Senators are acting. There is a reduction in the interpreter's salary of from ten dollars to eight dollars per day.

Achi moved that the Secretary notify the House of Representatives that the Senate had organized and was ready for business.

Senator C. Brown amended to the effect that the Governor be notified that the Senate had convened and was ready to receive any communications which he had to offer. Achi moved an amendment that a committee be appointed to act with the House in notifying the Governor.

Senator Baldwin stated that it was not known whether the House was ready for business, and suggested that the Senate had to deal only with the Governor.

Achi stated that the law required the action of the legislature and not of the Senate alone, and if the House was not ready to receive the message the Senate also would have to wait.

The P. M. S. S. China, from San Francisco, may arrive in Honolulu late on Thursday afternoon. She was scheduled to sail from San Francisco at 1 p. m. Feb. 13.

An examination for warrant machinist in the Navy is being conducted by Lieutenant Rodman of the Iroquois. Fred F. Ingram of the Iroquois and Charles B. Wheeler, a civilian, are taking the examination.

Owing to the inspection of the Caudine by the Federal Inspectors of Boilers and Hulls the vessel was unable to get out on her regular Tuesday run to Kabul, but will leave at the same hour this afternoon.

About 3300 tons of sugar will be in the hold of the American ship Clarence S. Bement when she sails for New York. Stores for the Bement will arrive here in the Sierra on February 25 and as soon as they are aboard the Bement will sail.

Owing to changes being made in the gasoline schooner Eclipse, that vessel did not sail yesterday as usual, but will leave port this afternoon at 5 o'clock on her regular run. A new twenty-seven horse-power gasoline engine has just been installed in the boat.

(From Thursday's Daily)

The Pacific Mail steamship China is due from the Coast today.

The Wilder steamer Lehua got away for the run to Molokai yesterday.

The ship Clarence S. Bement has about filled her hold with sugar, and should get away to New York certainly today.

The Inter-Island steamer Waialeale sailed for ports on Kauai yesterday, and the Noeau, of the same company, for Maui ports.

Having safely passed the inspectors of hulls and boilers, the Wilder steamer Claudine got away on her regular run to Maui ports yesterday.

Work on the old Andromeda went on rapidly yesterday. The shears to raise the mainmast are in place, and the stick, with its yards, is in the water ready to be hoisted.

The Nevadan, which is scheduled to leave for San Francisco on February 24 at 5 p. m. will take away 5,700 tons of sugar and bananas. She is now loading at Kahului.

Steamers sailing for the coast do not receive belated letters aboard unless they are contained in stamped envelopes. Those to which the ordinary stamps have been attached are always rejected.

On the High Seas.

Among the vessels from Newcastle which should arrive in port in the next few days are the American barkentine Aurora, Captain Jorgenson now out fifteen days, and the American schooner Alke M. McDonald Captain Pender now out sixty-four days. The latter is a vessel of 604 tons and the Aurora is 1020 tons. The American ship Benjamin Packard, Captain Allen, with coal for the U. S. Navy Station is out 162 days and should be along soon.

PNEUMONIA IS DANGEROUS.—The time to cure it is when it is merely a bad cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy highly recommended by the leading physicians for this malady. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists Benson Smith & Co. Ltd. agents for Hawaii, sell it.

Beckley reported that the only news was the adoption of the report and he thought there should be action at once and that a Justice of the Supreme Court be asked to immediately swear in the members. As soon as the report was accepted Beckley moved that the same committee wait on a Justice of the court to swear in members and this was agreed to without dissent, and the House went into recess to await the committee.

Chief Justice Frey appeared escorted by the committee and the members and the House standing the oath was administered each responding with hearty "I do" at the end.

Kellino moved that the House proceed to organization but Beckley suggested that the rules of the former house be adopted as the rules of the present house, so that procedure may be regular. This was carried unanimously and Kellino wanted elections. This too was agreed to and immediately the business was interrupted until Lewis offered a message from the Senate but it was not read, and F. W. Beckley at once and without any speech nominated Jonah Kuamala and David Kupheia named F. W. Beckley. The vote as finally counted stood Kuamala 13, Beckley 17.

As Beckley's vote passed fifteen there was applause from the gallery and when the final result came the applause was general. Kuamala at once moved that a committee be appointed to escort the speaker to the chair and Messrs. Andrade and Purdy performed this duty. When Mr. Beckley took the seat there was a ripple of applause and he then said:

"I want to thank you for the honor which I have received at your hands. There is much work of importance to be done and I hope we will all work together for the good of the people and the prosperity of the Territory of Hawaii."

Immediately he had concluded on motion of W. W. Harris the House adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Marie Hackfeld Arrives.

The big German ship of 1709 tons, commanded by Captain Wuhrmann, arrived in port yesterday from Bremen, 130 days out. She brings a general merchandise cargo for Hackfeld & Co., comprising a large amount of cement and fertilizer. The vessel was moored alongside the Hackfeld wharf. Captain Wuhrmann reports no casualties on the trip, either in men or rigging, excepting fairly good weather, except when rounding the Horn, when the ship ran into two or three gales.

Hawaiian Sugar Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 18.—Pauhau, \$16.50; Hawaiian Commercial, \$46.87%; Honokaa, \$14.50; Makaweli, \$23.50; Onomea, \$20.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 19.—Pauhau, \$16.50; Hawaiian Commercial, 45%; Honokaa, \$14.50; Makaweli, \$23.50; Onomea, \$21.

The steamer Texan is due today from the Sound.

(Continued on page 5.)

BY AUTHORITY.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., held this date, the following officers and directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz:

L. A. Thurston, President.
W. M. Pomroy, Vice-President.
A. W. Pearson, Treasurer.
C. S. Crane, Secretary.
Ed Dekum, Auditor.

C. S. CRANE,
Secretary Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, Feb. 18th, 1903. 2462

(Continued on page 5.)

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by J. M. Monksarrat to Bruce Cartwright, Trustee of the Estate of R. W. Holt, dated June 5, 1894, recorded Book 147, page 305, now held by Henry Smith, as successor in trust, duly qualified, notice is hereby given that the mortgagor intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 21st day of March, 1903, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle or P. L. Weaver, attorneys for mortgagor.

Dated Honolulu, February 20th, 1903.

HENRY SMITH, TRUSTEE UNDER THE WILL OF R. W. HOLT.

Mortgagor.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All that land situated at Manilele, District of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, containing an area of thirteen acres, more or less, and bearing the same premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 1071 issued to Kuamana, excepting however that part of the said premises containing an area of 1 37-100 acres, that was heretofore conveyed by said Kuamana to one Kahale, and being the same premises that were conveyed to the said mortgagor by said Kuamana by deed dated Dec. 7, 1892, and recorded in book 122 page 172. 2463—Feb. 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

(Continued on page 5.)

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Waialua Hotel Company Limited a Hawaiian corporation to Lewers & Cooke, Limited, also Hawaiian corporation, dated September 14th, 1901 recorded in Liber 227, page 165, notice is hereby given that the said mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, non-payment of interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auc-

tion rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1903, at 12 noon of said day.